

























## NATIONAL SERVICE.

## DECISION OF THE LORDS.

## COUNTRY NOT YET RIFE.

## TRIAL OF THE HALLDANE SCHEME.

LONDON, July 14. The National Service Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Roberts does not provide the machinery for carrying it into effect. It is rather a reconnaissance in favour of the principle enunciated.

Lord Roberts, in moving the second reading of the bill, described the Territorial Army as a grand organization, well drilled, and his object was to fill in the framework which that structure afforded. Then the country would no longer be dependent on a force whose serious training would be deferred until after the declaration of war.

Lord Roberts added, "in this latter respect military policy is a willful gambling with the safety of the country."

The Duke of Norfolk supported the bill. He begged the House of Lords to take the lead in this subject.

The Duke of Northumberland moved an amendment trusting the army organization to the present military advisers of the Crown.

The Marquis of Lansdowne emphasized the overwhelming reasons for giving the scheme of Mr. Halldane—the Territorial Army—a fair trial, and added that opinion was not yet ripe for compulsory service.

AN AMAZING SPEECH. The Earl of Cavers, leader of the House, strongly opposed the bill. He warned the House that the bill was intended to apply to Ireland, where a portion of the population was accused by some of disloyalty. Further, many of the middle and respect- able working classes of Great Britain would object to their sons camping with what they would consider the riff-raff, just as they did not send their children to the council schools lest they should be asso- ciated with what they regarded as gutter children.

## THE DIVISION.

On division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 20 votes, the voting being—

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The minority consisted of Lord Carson, Lord Milner, Lord Newton, Lord Raglan, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Blyth, Lord Haversham, Lord Portman, and the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Paget).

The majority included members of the front benches on both sides of the House, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Randall Davidson), the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Carr Glynne), Lord Alington (Lord Carr Glynne), the Earl of Cromer, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Marlborough.

## IN FAVOUR OF THE BILL.

## FUSION OF CLASSES.

Unionist newspapers are amazed at the speech of Lord Grey, and contrast it with the speeches of Lord Milner and the bishops who supported the bill, one of their reasons being that national service would favour a fusion of classes.

The "Times," in commenting upon the result of the second reading debate, dwells upon the growth of feeling in favour of the principle of the bill, as exemplified by the attitude of the independent peers and the significantly narrow majority.

## TASMANIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

## AGENT-GENERAL'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, July 14. Dr. McCall, Agent-General of Tasmania, and Mr. McCall gave a reception at the Travel Exhibition, at the Olympia, yesterday, to meet General Sir Harry Barron, Governor of Tasmania, and Lady Barron.

Among those present were Bishop Montgomerie, Sir Westley Perceval, Mr. Charles Davies and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Foster Fraser, Mr. Kirkpatrick (Agent-General for South Australia), Colonel Finn, Mr. Cadell, Captain and Mrs. de la Motte, and 200 visitors and Anglo-Tasmanians. Miss Kitty Parker was pianist, Mr. Lempiere Pringle and Miss Amy Sherwin sang, and violin selections were given by Mr. Joyce Brown.

## BRITISH FINANCE BILL.

## LAND TAX PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 13. Sir John Dickson-Poynder, M.P., has withdrawn from the Budget Committee, on the ground that the Government's amendments to the Finance Bill are only making the land taxes more unworkable.

Several Ministers held that the promise of Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to exclude small holdings from the tax on the improvement of land values is no longer based on principle.

## LAND TAX EXEMPTIONS.

LONDON, July 14. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, exempts from the new taxes proposed in the Budget all purely agricultural land, unless the value exceeds £100, and all other categories, such as building land, also exempt holdings under the value of £500.

## ABDUL HAMID'S MONEY.

PORTN TRANSFERRED. LONDON, July 13. The director of the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople has handed Abdul Hamid's money to the Turkish Government, which was lodged there, being part of his private fortune.

Abdul Hamid has promised to transfer the money to the Minister of War.

## A BIG COMBINATION.

CUMBERLAND IRON PROPERTIES. LONDON, July 13. Several iron manufacturing companies in Workington and Cumberland, and property belonging to Cammell, Laird, and Co., have amalgamated, with a capital of £2,000,000. The combination will employ 7000 hands.

Mr. S. R. Handley, M.P., a director of the Workington Iron Company, Limited, states that foreign competition has necessitated the combination.

## GABRIC WHISKY.

GAELIC WHISKY. The highest quality obtainable. A pure malt, and none sold under the minimum age of TEN YEARS in Wood-Adams.

## THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

## NATIONALIST ADVANCE STOPPED.

## IN NORTH TEHRAN.

## BEAR LEAVES THE CAPITAL.

## LONDON, July 14.

The situation in Tehran, which the Nationalists entered on Tuesday morning, despite the resistance of the Shah's forces, had not changed last night.

The Persian Consacks are concentrated at the headquarters of their brigade, around which they have posted guns.

Both sides profess to be acting on the defensive, but there is considerable firing down side streets.

The Russian flag has been hoisted at the residence of Colonel Likhachev, commanding the Shah's forces.

The entire northern portion of the city is in the hands of the Nationalists.

The failure of the Shah to send envoys to negotiate an arrangement led to a rupture of negotiations with the Shah, who is now at his summer residence, Sultanabad, 10 miles from Tehran.

## THE FIGHT FOR THE GATE.

## WARM WELCOME FOR NATIONALISTS.

LEADER'S POLITE FICTION. Twelve of the troops of the Shah were killed in defending the northern gate of Tehran against the entry of the Bakhtiari and Nationalists.

The Nationalists received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens, and they are enrolling and arming 3000 of the population.

Shah-dar, the leader of the tribesmen, declares that he is loyal to the Shah, and has only come to re-establish the Constitution.

## HEAVY NIGHT FIGHTING.

## REACTIONARY POSITION TAKEN.

LONDON, July 14, 11.50 a.m. Fighting between the Nationalists and the Shah's forces was proceeding all Tuesday night.

The Nationalists captured a position near the house of Colonel Likhachev.

RUSSIANS READY TO ADVANCE. There are eight hundred Russians at Kharin, 80 miles west-north-west of Tehran. They will be able to summon to enter Tehran within three days.

## THREE DAYS' MARCH.

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## SHAH'S SOLDIERS DESERT.

## NATIONALISTS IN CAPITAL.

LONDON, July 13. The Nationalists entered three gates of Tehran at 5 o'clock this morning.

Their patrols are now keeping order in the city.

Many of the Shah's soldiers and some Consacks have deserted to the Nationalists.

The Royalists are resisting any further advance on the part of the Nationalists.

## PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

## SEIZED BY NATIONALISTS.

POPULAR MOVEMENT. The Nationalists have occupied the Parliamentary Buildings in Tehran, and the House of Saad-ed-Dowlah, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A private telegram states that European residents are not in danger.

The rise of the Nationalists of Persia and the Shah's army and the intervention of Great Britain and Russia in the case of Persia, the Shah has been on the verge of surrendering to them, and the Powers not intervened in the matter.

Shah-dar, a former member of the Nationalist movement, has been arrested by the Shah's forces, and is being held in custody.

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## WARNING TO BENGAL.

## GOVERNOR'S STRONG SPEECH.

## NO PAINLESS SOLUTION.

## LONDON, July 14.

Sir Edward Norman Baker, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, addressing the Legislative Council of Bengal, said that there had been enough denunciations of outrages. It was now time for more than talk.

Unless, Sir Edward Baker continued, the education actively co-operated with the Government in the solution of the present trouble, there would be no peaceful or painless, nor would there be room then to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty.

The speech produced a profound sensation.

## AN AGITATOR'S INCITEMENT.

## DANGER OF "INDIA HOUSE."

LONDON, July 13. Arabindo Ghose is inciting Bengalis to assemble in tens of thousands to celebrate on August 7 the anniversary of the boycott of British goods.

Reuters' correspondent at Simla states that the printing of seditious matter by the native press has practically ceased in India, but that the Government had frequently called the attention of Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, to "India House" in London, whence dangerous pamphlets are issued, causing the utmost mischief.

## FAILURE OF ARBITRATION.

## BOLIVIA REJECTS AWARD.

## MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, July 14. Bolivia has rejected the award of Argentina as to the delimitation of the frontier with Peru. Some quarters interpret the rejection as equivalent to a declaration of war with Peru.

Owing to disturbances and pillaging, martial law has been proclaimed throughout Bolivia.

There is a great exodus of Peruvians from that republic.

## GLUT OF MEAT.

## IN LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 14. New Zealand and Australian meat imports, at a meeting presided over by Mr. George Goodall, discussed the glut in the market, and the serious decline in price.

Without exacting individual pledges, the meeting approved of the principle of abstaining experimentally for the next ten days from selling under 40 lb. a carcass.

Carcases from 30 lb. to 42 lb. at under 54d. were sold, and the price for 42 lb. and over 54d. was 56d. The price for choice North Island and South Island carcases were fixed at a farthing less in each grade.

It is not believed that this fixing of prices will check sales. Mr. Goodall estimated that 1,000,000 carcases are now stored.

The meeting resolved to ask the New Zealand Government to undertake the systematic advertising of meat during the continuance of the glut in the interest of the trade of the Dominion.

## AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

## PHILIPPINE VISIT.

LONDON, July 13. The American Pacific fleet will be dispatched to the Philippines at the end of the forthcoming manoeuvres.

## SCOTTISH MINING DISPUTE.

## STRIKE IN TWELVE DAYS.

LONDON, July 14. As no settlement of the dispute regarding a reduction of wages consent upon the coming into operation of the eight-hour Act has been arrived at, 80,000 miners will strike in Scotland on July 26.

## THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, July 14. The Union Bank of Australia, in its report for the half-year ended February 28, recommends the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, and a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent.

A sum of £10,000 is carried to the colonial premises account, £2,000 to the reserve, and £8,000 is carried forward.

## THE CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 13. It is understood that Canadian underwriters have secured 55 per cent. of the new Canadian loan of £5,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent, and issued at 2 1/2 per cent.

## AN INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 14. India is issuing on July 29 a 5 1/2 per cent. loan of rupees 250 lakhs (£1,500,000).

## ALL RED ROUTE.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION.

LONDON, July 14. Mr. Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question by Mr. A. Fell (Conservative), in the House of Commons last night, said that an opportunity for the informal discussion of the all-red mail route would possibly present itself during the presence of the colonial representatives in London for the forthcoming Defence Conference.

## GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

COLONIAL OFFICE CHANGES. LONDON, July 14. Mr. G. Fiddes, one of the principal clerks of the Colonial Office, has succeeded Mr. R. L. Antrobus, C.B., as one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries.

## KING'S INSPECTION OF AIRSHIP.

SHELFING AIRSHIPS. Count Zeppelin is arranging for the enlargement of railway termini to shelter airships, and so avoid necessity for special trains.

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

## FRANCE AND CANADA.

## RATIFICATION SECURED.

## LONDON, July 14.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention, by which Canada, in return for receiving the benefit of the French minimum tariff on certain products, allows France the benefit of the Dominion's middle tariff.

Several deputies argued that France was giving Canada the benefit of the minimum tariff on too many articles.

M. Cruppi, the Minister for Commerce, emphasized the advantage of the Convention, especially in the matter of wines and other products.

## THE PROBLEM OF CRETE.

## INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

LONDON, July 14. The Powers notify Turkey and Greece that the present situation in Crete is not considered a definite solution of the problem of the future, and they reserve to themselves the right at the proper time to resume negotiations with Turkey regarding the ultimate fate of that island.

The Powers are withdrawing their troops on July 26. They warn Crete that they will watch over the safety of Moslems, and will re-establish order in the event of disturbances.

## FIVE FLAGS ARE AT PRESENT FLYING OVER CRETE.

Four belong to the Powers—Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy—responsible for the good order and practical independence of Crete, and the fifth belongs to Turkey. Her flag is the only visible sign of the nominal sovereignty still claimed by Turkey over the island.

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## DEMIGRATION.

MR. WADE AND MR. J. STOREY. "I wish," Mr. Wade said last night, "to take the opportunity of pointing out to the House the importance of the question of demigration."

Mr. Wade stated on Tuesday night that 13 immigrants had been engaged at the Port of London, and he said this was owing to the Government in either bringing these men here directly or attracting them by false advertisements all over the United Kingdom.

"On inquiry it has been ascertained that when Mr. Wade was taken to the dock the other day it became necessary to employ extra forces to expedite certain of the work in connection with the under-water fittings of the ship, and the men were not registered for the purpose of the Immigration Act."

## THIRD DAY.

LONDON, July 14, 12.15 p.m. At the opening of play at Bristol today the weather was dull, and the wicket was fast. The attendance was small.

The Australians did not resume their innings, but declared it closed at 445, with the wicket closed down. The innings had occupied 330 minutes.

## SCORES OF 200.

The innings of 200 or more played in England in matches for and against the Australians are—

204—W. L. Murdoch v. Oxford University, 1882.

211—W. L. Murdoch v. England, at Oval, 1884.

215—H. Graham v. Derbyshire, 1882.

207—W. A. Noble v. Somerset, 1905.

213—W. W. Armstrong v. Somerset, 1905.

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## GLoucestershire MATCH.

## AUSTRALIA, FIRST INNINGS.

## DECLARED AT 8 WICKETS FOR 445.

## DOUBLE CENTURY BY BARDELEY.

## LONDON, July 13.

When play was resumed at Bristol today, in the match between Gloucestershire and Australia, the weather was dull, but the wicket had improved on the condition of the previous day, and there was a moderate attendance. When the overnight score had been advanced by 25, M. Allister, who was 43, was caught easily in the slips by Dennett off Mills. He had played a capital all-round game, and had been at the wickets for 65 minutes. One for 84, Bardeley was 38.

Harigton was next man, but he had scored only 4 when he was taken brilliantly low down at mid-off by Brown, off Dennett. Bardeley was 41. Two for 93.

Trumper succeeded, and Bardeley hit out. The century appeared after 85 minutes' play. Trumper was bowled when he was 25, by Rattenbury. His hits had been principally driven, and he had been at the wicket 45 minutes. Bardeley was 85, his cutting and leg hitting being fine. Three for 165.

Gregory joined Bardeley, who played brilliantly. His century appeared after 140 minutes' play. At lunch the total was 210. Bardeley being 128, and Gregory 7.

After lunch play was suspended on account of rain. The attendance numbered 3000.

Bardeley, when 148, gave a difficult return chance to Dennett. The total was taken to 285, when Gregory, who had been batting steadily for 70 minutes, was stumped by Board, off Dennett, for 31. Bardeley was 170. Four for 285.

Armstrong joined Bardeley, and at the adjournment for tea they had not been separated. Bardeley was 201, which represented four hours' batting. He gave a sharp chance to Langdon at point off Mills when 28, and was caught by Brown, off Gregory. The third century was reached in 210 minutes.

On resuming, three runs were only added, when Armstrong was out bow to Dennett for 29. He had been at the wicket an hour. Five for 347.

Not a hit was scored by the combination added 24 runs, and then Bardeley was caught at mid-off by Brown, off Parker, for 211, after a splendid all-round innings. His hits included 26 fours, and he was batting 280 minutes. Six for 371.

Hopkins then went in, but was soon out bow to Parker for 37.

Cotter joined Noble, and 20 runs were put on before Cotter was stumped by Board, off Parker, for 17. Eight for 386.

Carkeek and Noble then carried on the innings until stumps were drawn at day's end.

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